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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/082,743	02/22/2002		Elias Humberto Hermida Ochoa		4696
26356	7590	06/15/2004		EXAMINER	
ALCON RI		•	KRISHNAN, GANAPATHY		
R&D COUNSEL, Q-148 6201 SOUTH FREEWAY				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
FORT WOR	тн, тх	76134-2099	1623		

DATE MAILED: 06/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary	10/082,743	HERMIDA OCHOA, ELIAS HUMBERTO				
Once Action Cummary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Ganapathy Krishnan	1623				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
	s action is non-final.					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	Naminor. Note the attached office.	Action of format 10-102.				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	(PTO-413)					
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	Paper No(s)/Mail Dat 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-5 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-6, 8, 12-15 and 19 of copending Application No. 10/469258 ('258 application). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because:

Claim 1 is drawn to a method of treating a joint exhibiting degeneration of articular cartilage caused by osteoarthritis comprising the intrarticular implantation of a composition comprising 40 mg of chondroitin sulfate and 30 mg hyaluronate per cubic centimeter.

These same limitations are also seen in claims 1, 2, 4-6 and 19 of the copending '258 application.

Claims 2-5 recite specific joints and specific volumes of the composition to be administered to specific joints.

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These same limitations are seen claims 8, 12-15 of the copending '258 application.

There is substantial overlap of limitations in instant claims 1-6, 8, 12-15 and 19 with

those of claims Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-6, 8, 12-15 and 19 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-5 of copending Application No. 10/082,743 ('743 application). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because:

Claim 1 is drawn to a method of treating a joint exhibiting degeneration of articular cartilage comprising the intrarticular administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a mixture of chondroitin sulfate and hyaluronic acid or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof with dependent claim 2 reciting wherein the degeneration is caused by osteoarthritis of Grade I or Grade II. Dependent claims 4-6 recite the amounts of the active agents in terms of percentage weight and ratio and independent claim 19

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recites a method for repairing or regenerating cartilage by intrarticular administration of a mixture of chondroitin sulfate and hyaluronic acid.

These same limitations are also seen in claim 1 of copending '743 application.

Claims 8 and 12-15 recite the dosage to be administered to the joint in general and particular joints.

These same limitations are seen claims 2-5 of the copending '743 application.

There is substantial overlap of limitations in instant claims 1-5 with those of claims 1-6, 8, 12-15 and 19 of the copending '258 application.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the method claims of the copending '258 application and the method claims of the instant application are substantially overlapping. The method claims of the instant application must have new and distinguishable limitations in order to be patentably distinct.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

A terminal disclaimer is additionally required because the enforceability/common ownership provision that the later filed application which matures into a patent shall only be enforceable as long as the earlier and later filed patents are commonly owned. If and when the patents cease to be commonly owned, the patent containing the terminal disclaimer does not expire, but it becomes unenforceable. This would avoid the problem of an alleged infringer being harassed by two different parties with patents covering the same patentable invention (as defined in 37 CFR 1.601(n)).

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Conclusion

Claims 1-5 are rejected

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ganapathy Krishnan whose telephone number is 571-272-0654. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James O. Wilson can be reached on 571-272-0661. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GK

JAMES O. WILSON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
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